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The Twentieth Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

An Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk is always much the same as any preceding one. There is the same splendid, unique entertainment of the guests by Mr. and Mrs. Smiley; the same groups of earnest, intelligent men and women, taxing the great Mountain House to its utmost capacity, all intent upon the greatest cause for which men strive; the same magnificent mountain scenery, the miles and miles of walks and drives, the boating on the exquisite lake, and the like. On its social side, some one has called it, "the finest house-party ever given in America." There are the same able papers and illuminating discussions, and resolutions adopted and press committee reports sent out throughout the land. But still Mohonk Conferences always have elements of difference which are all their own.

The Mohonk Conference, which began twenty years ago with less than threescore individuals, has

now developed into a body of more than three hundred citizens, among the foremost of the nation. This extraordinary development makes it evident that the movement for the supplanting of war and its barbarities and absurdities by reason and conscience cannot be ridiculed out of countenance by the mere breath of old traditions and customs. The movement is as deeply rooted as the Mohonk hills themselves, and the outcome will be as sure, sooner or later; an orderly, peaceful world will one day be evolved from the present state of turbulence, strife, and bloodshed, just as the well-built, beautiful mountains and valleys have taken the place of primeval confusion and chaos.

Arbitration, as usual, was again this year the basis of all the program, the papers, discussions, and resolutions; not, of course, in any limited sense, but in a large and comprehensive manner. The principal topics before the Conference were the status of the arbitration and peace movement, the Third Hague Conference, the promotion of internationality, treaties of arbitration, and a permanent international court. Large attention was given also to the centenary of Anglo-American peace, to the churches and the peace movement, to mediation in the Mexican conflict, and other kindred subjects.

The President of the Conference, Hon. John Bassett Moore, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and more recently Counselor of the State Department, opened the proceedings with a scholarly and illuminating discussion of the practical advance of the last quarter of the century toward the pacific settlement of international disputes. The address, which we give in full in this issue, was interpreted in some quarters as having a pessimistic tone in regard to the value of present treaties of arbitration. A careful reading of the text, however, shows that he is convinced of the tremendous advance of the cause in spite of certain temporary discouraging aspects. The address deserves most thoughtful study.

A large proportion of the time of the Conference was spent on the subject of the Third Hague Conference; important papers were read by Hon. Andrew D. White, Prof. E. C. Stowell, Edward A. Hariman, Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, and others. Hon. Andrew D. White's paper on the "Preparatory Work for the Third Hague Conference" was written in a somewhat reminiscent vein, and explained the views that prevailed at the time of the First Hague Conference, particularly in relation to its work and its determination of the question concerning the present style of Permanent Court. This address will appear in our next issue.

The platform adopted this year is a positive and constructive document, touching on the importance